the most remarkable productions of any sea. These, the the speech delivered at Washington, on the Fourth of uly 1851 form the whole of Mr. Webster's public attended of this class since 1820, for although he was contained, the washington almost every part of the country, a casesed himself from the delivery of similar ad-

neually invited from almost every part of the century, be excused himself from the delivery of sindar advances. He webster, after repeated refusals of a nomination to Congress was at last called upon in a manner which he deemed imperative to make the great sacrides of accepting a nemination at a time when he professional income was as large as that of any haysyr in the United States, and when he was republy laying the foundation of an ample pecunary independence. In the autumn of 18.2 he consented to become a candidate for Congressife Boot in and was received by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Jesse Purnam. The former party distinctions had nearly lost their significance in Manaschusetts and most other States. In Doormber, 1825, Mr. Webster took his sest as a member of the highteenth Congress. In January following he offered his celebrated resolution in favor of the independence of Greece which he supported in one of his able took precise; but his view were not matained by the House. At this reason he made a speech in reply to Mr. Cley, on the subject of the turiff bill of 1824, in which he took friend has the heavy of the time, and from its heaving on the navigating interests.

No choice of Prevident having been may be the blockom of the condition of the country at the time, and from its heaving on the navigating interests.

No choice of Prevident having been may be his blockom of the condition of the country of the fluxes of Representatives. Mr. Webster took a decided part in the sleethen of Mr. Adams effected on the first ballot. Webster took a decided part in the sleethen of the Adams, and party to his influence it was said, was the election in Isavor of Mr. Adams effected on the first ballot. Webster took a decided part in the seed for the first ballot. Webster took a decided part in the seed the resolution which commenced in December, 1825, was

the two tellers appointed to announce the result to the House.

The ression which commenced in Documber, 1825, was the first session under Mr. Adams' siministration. Mr. Webster had been re-elected, in the autumn of 1824, by a vote nearly unantmous. The leading measure of this session was the proposed Panama n lesion. Mr. Webster's speech mapport of the measure was the most considerable effort made by him in the Ninet eath Congress, He was re-elected by the people of floaton, in November 1825, with alight opposition. In June, 1827, he was selected to the Benste of the United ctates, by a large majority of votes of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The principal measure which engaged the attention of the Twen leth Congress was the revision of the tariff. Mr. Webster addressed the Sanstewhile the bill of 1828 was before that body, expecting the the revision of the tariff Mr. Webster addressed the Son-ale while the bill of 1828 was before that body, expending the chiectionable features which were contained in that bill; but, regarding the general system of protection as the es-tablished policy of the country, he gave his vote for the measure and ever afterwards supported the policy of mo-derate protection.

General Jackson having been elected President in 1828.

Mr. Webster was rapided among the leading comments of

measure and ever afterwards supported the policy of moderate protection.

General Jackson having been elected President in 1828.

Mr. Web-tr was ranked among the leading opponents of his administration. In Jan 1830, he made his great speech in pely te Mr. Hayas. of South Carolina on Food's resolution respecting the public lands. The discussion took a wide range in which the principles of the constitution were brought into view. Mr. Webster taking ground against the doctrines of multification, as arowed by the Benator from South Carolina. The friends of Mr. Webster considered this speech as a camplete evertherw of the constitutional theories which had menaced the stablity of the Union.

The history of Mr. Webster's senatorial career, from this time till the accession of Harrison to the Presidency in 1841, would occupy too much space for this abetch. In this period the government was a laministered for two successive terms by General Jackson, and for a single term by Mr. Van Barren It was a period filled with incidents of great importance in various dopartments of the government. The questions pertaining to the construction of the constitution, to the Bank of the United States, to the vetto power, to this currency, to the constitutionality of the tariff, to the right of removal from office, and to the finances, were discussed by Mr. Webster and other Senators, in almost every conceivable form and with every variety of argument and Ministration. Mr. Calchoun having resigned as Vice Protident, was chosen a member of the Senate by the Legislature of South Carolina, and, in February, 1833, made a speech advocating the doctrines of multination. Mr. Calchoun having resigned as Vice Protident Massison, dated March 1833.

At the Presidential election of 1836, Mr. Webster received the electoral voice of Massachusetts for President. This was merely complimentary, it being certain that Mr. Van Buren in September, 1837, Mr. Webster received the subtraction state of finance brought in by Mr. Wisher a law in September, 1837, M

Ragiand On his return to the United States, he took an active part in the cleation of 1840, which resulted in the cleation of General Harrison to the Presidency. As soon as the result was known, the Presidency cleat adversed a latter to Mr. Webster offering him any place he might choose in his cabinet. He gave his preference to the department of State, and entered on the duties of the office in March, 1841. He remained in the department a little over two years. President Harrison, as is well known, died in one mouth after his inauguration; but all the members of his cabinet remained in office under Mr. Tyler, when he succeeded to the Presidency. On the rupture of the cobinet, in consensuance of the Presidential velocs of a national bank, Mr. Webster was expected, in some quarters, to resign with his collesques; but he conscived that the public interests involved in his remaining at his post were far too important to be sacrificed to year that the public interests involved in his remaining the same of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country. During his administration of the Department of State, he recounted with Lord Ashburton, special minister from Great Britain the treaty of Washington, by which his long disputed north eart boundary question was cettled. Many other subjects of importance, commented with the diplomacy of the country, received Mr. Webster's administration, Mr. Webster remained in private file, occupied alternately in his professional pursuits and in the agricultural improvement of his estate. He country the state He country that the region of the Presidency in 1844, taking the field for Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1844, taking the field for Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1840, in tavor of the residual of Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1840, in tavor of the residual of the table the utmost anxiety to prevent the summentation of Tex-

residue of Mr. Tyle's administration, Mr. Webster remained in private ille, occupied alternately in his professional pursuits and in the agricultural improvement of his estate. He cortially supported the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, in 1844, taking the field for Mr. Clay as he had done in 1800, in two of starsion. He is the utmost anxiety to his white the manusation of Texas and the consequent was with Marketo, which questions were decided adversely to his whites by the defeat of Mr. Clay and the election of Mr. Polic.

Mr. Webster, having been re elected by the Legisletture of Mr. Choate, in the Senate, at the first service of the Twenty with Congress, in 1853. Research of the Twenty with Congress, in 1854. Research of the Twenty with Congress, in 1854. Research of the Senate with regard to the war with Heavison of summarison was therefore decided bafors the rotten of Mr. Webster to the Senate With regard to the war with Mexico, which followed in 1856, it was dimported of by Mr. Webster but, in common with most of his political friends he abstrained from all factions oposition, and all measures calculated to embarrass the government. The supplies were rotted for by him, but he unged the President to pursue a magnanimus policy toward Mexico. Ner did he discourage the inclination of his younger son. Mr. Edward Webster to accept a commission in the regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. Major Webster, e. young man of high promise, fell a virilin to the expotures of the service and to the cinture of the country, under the walls of Mexico.

The sattlement of the controversy with England relative to the boundary of Origin was effected in the first year of Mr. Polit's doministration Mr. Webster accompanied by his family made a pourney to the south of the therefore, and the trivial of the country to the south of the state of the formation of the trivial of the distri

Previous to the nomination of the white candidate for President in 1848, some of the more real sus of air Wobster's friends, particularly in Massackmetts, resolved to arguing momination before the National Convention as Palitable; but, it has been remarked the nomination for the Presidency was not reserved for the white convention. It was, in effect made at Palo Alto and Monterey, and was confirmed at Buene. Visia It was a movement of the people in favor of tieneral Taylor, to which resistance was in vain. The highest vote received by Mr. Wester, at the whige convention in Philadelphia, was twenty two, which diminished to fourteen on the fourth and dead bellot, when General Taylor was nominated by 171 votes, being a great majority over both Mr. Clay and General Ecott, who were also urged as candidates.

Mr. Webster took conscion, in a speech at Marsideld, seen after the nomination was made, to express his views to his friends, who were diseatished with the result. He had, is common with the whole while party in General Jackson's case, opposed the nomination of a military should be now pronounced the nomination of General Taylor as one "not fit to have been made." He have ver recommended his political friends to support it, as there was no other alternative, and in the progress of

the canvars he became the firm supporter of the nomination. On his accession to the Presidency, Caracta Explorer found Mr. Websert deposed and prepared to give his aministration a cordial and efficient support.

The egistation of the sizery question in Occurrent at the receipt which commenced in December, 1819, this first year of Paylor's administration, and the state of feeling which extred both at the North and South, appeared to Mr. Webser to consider a critical this excellent.

Opinion is the North-size South had in this plagment, either reached or was rapidly reaching a point at which the co-operation of the two sections of the country, in carrying on the government as co-equal members of the desire in the government as co-equal members of the desired in the work of the subject of slavery set forth by Mr. Celbour and other Southern members of Congress, he deemed to be such as could never be assulessed in by the non-laveholding State. On the other hand, the organization of a party, on the basis of anti-slavery agitation at the North nearest to this equally membering to the Union. It was his profound and anxions sense of the dangers of the Union in this cricks of arisins which had reconciled Mr. Webster to the nomination of General Taylor. He raw, in his position as a State lab known mederation of his ties with his deniant scon the veto question were a sufficient ground for the could chance of the North.

Thoughtful persons had looked forward to a struggle on the territorial question, at the first session of Congress, which would convulse the country. In this state of things, at that session of Congress, California asked for administration from the Southern queries of the Union while the fusion as a State with a constitution prohibiting slavery. That being the only portion of the Mexican territory in reference to while the question was of practical importance of the Ministry and the structure of the subject in view. Mr. Webster to while the question was of practical importance by administration of the countr

it is a fortunate circumstance that the speeches and It is a fortunate circumstance that the speeches and writings of Mr. Webster were complete during the last year under his supervision, wich a concise and able biography by Hen Edward Everett, and the whole published in six else into octave volumes. They form a noble monument to bis memory, and an enfuring record of his emit ent talents. We know of nothing in American literature which can compare with these works in excellence, at the same time they are invaluable as forming important parts of our national history. The most brilliant lights among British oraters and statesmen, Burke Chatham, Fox and Steridan, have not excelled Mr. Webster in the magnitude of their intellectual efforts.

Mr. Webster was twice married—first in 1807, to Grace Fistcher, daughter of flev. Mr. Stotcher, of Hopkinton, N. H.; second about 1870, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of the late Herman Le Roy, of this city. This lady survives him.

The third volume of Mr. Webster's works is dedicated to his wife in the following manner:

The third volume of Mr. Webster's works is dedicated to his wife in the following manner;

TO MES CAROLINE LE ROY WEETER.

My DEARLY-RELOYEN WITH:—
I cannot allow these volumes to go to the press without containing a tribute of my affection and some acknowledgement of the deep interest that you have felt in the productions which they contain. You have witnessed the origin of most of them, not with less concern, certainly, than has been felt by their author; and the dagree of favor with which they may now be received by the public will be as centrently regarded. I am sure, by you as by myself. The opportunity seems, also, a fit one for expressing the high and warm regard which I ever enter-tained for your honored father, now deceased, and the respect and estrem which I cherish towards the members of that amiable and excellent family to which you belong.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

By his first wife, Mr. Webster had four children—Gince, Fletcher, Julie, and Edward—of whom Fistoher alone survives.

Mr. Webster is the second Speretary of State who has died in office, Mr. Upshur, of Virginia, was the first, he having been killed by an accident on board of he United States steam frigate of Thecton, February, 28, 1344. The following is a list to be recreated so State, since the origanization of the Crument, in 1789:—

Appointed.

ALIENSON TO MANAGE OF MALE STATE	A CONTROL OF THE ATTOCK
The second secon	Appointe.
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia 17
	Virginia 17
	Pennsylvania 17
John Momball	Virginia 18
James Bingison	Virginia 18
Robert Smith	Maryland 18
James Monroe	Virginia 18
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts 15
Henry Clay	Kentucky 18
Martin Van Buren	New York 18
	Louisians
	Delaware 18
	Georgia
Daniel Webster	
	Virginia
John C. Calhoun	
James Duchanau	Pennsylvania 18
done of Casyton	Deinware 18
Daniel Webster	Massachusetts

Daniel Webster Massachusetts 1850
Mr. Webster's Congressional career embraced eight years in the House of Representatives, and about mineteen years in the Senate, in all about wonty even years, as follows:

Elected to the House by the people of New Hamnshire in November, 1812, and in August, 1814; also, by the people of Rosten, Mass. In 1822 and 1824. Elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts in November, 1825; is elected in 1832 and 1838; resigned on being appointed Secretary of State in 1841. when he was successed by Mr. Choute. In 1841, when he was successed by Mr. Choute. In 1841, when he was successed hy late on being appointed Secretary of State in 1841. The Massachusetts in July, 1830. We believe Mr. Webster was never defeated at either a popular or legislative election, when a candidate for office. He femous to Roston in 1810, before he second term as a member of Congress from New Hambelier had expired and consequently was not a candidate for re-election.

consider that a minuser of countries from New Hampshire had expired and consequently was not a candidate for re-election.

After forry years of active public life, of which we have endeavored to give a brief he observed to give a period marked by the cour cone of events of great importance. Mr. Webster goes down to the grave at the maximum age allotted to may, the a shock of corn fully ripe. The wing behind him a mane far pariodic devotion to his country which will be reasonated by Amaricans even in future times. Candid asso of all patters, any his thorougher. Will agree that he has concurred in all its importance the society of the country, at a member of the great family of unitions and as the leading republican government. In reference to domestic politics is will be generally accorded that reposing less than most public mean on a party bate, it has been the main object of his life to confirm and perpetuate the great work of the constitutional fathers of the law generality. It may be indeeding to know that he readward state man had contented to mestide at the festival of the Sons of Now Hatepshire which is to be held at the Rever House. Beston on the 18th of November, and at which Generals Fierce and last and Mossys Dig Hats, Dickingta. Obses and Donglas are to be present.

v Mr. Pickering was a native of Massachusetts, but resided for a time in Pennsylvania.

The Effect of the Sad News in New York. Although each succeeding bulletla from Marshfield pro-pared the mind for the approaching national loss, thousands of our citizens hoped against hope, and thought that Mr. Webster would recover. The reading of the just despatch from Boston, published in the Busses of yesterday morning, drove away every expectation of his recovery, and all were forced, as it were, to believe that the great statesman would die. Being Sunday, theplaces of business were closed but at an early hour in the morning groups were collected in front of all the leading ho tels in Broadway, discussing the probable effect of the

event, and expressing their regret for the man. Abstract

politics were entirely forgotten At nine o'clock in the forenoon we received a despatch announcing that he was dead, and announced the melancholy fact on our bulletin. In a short time afterwards the news began to circulate, and is appeared as if the angel of death had spread his wings upon the biast." All were grieved but every tongue was mute. As the and tidings progressed on either side of the city, flags were run up balf-must high from the hotels to which it reached, and this circulated it more and more. In the upper part of town the congregations had mostly assembled in the churches, and were not aware of the certainty

in the Church of the Mersiah, Brendway, the Reversed by, Orgood made a most touching allusion to his dreaded br. Orgood made a most touching alluvice to his dreaded departure, in the prayer, beseching God to have mercy upon his people, and raise up the man or, that if it were his will to take him from us his sarthly anferings would be alleviated, and his eternal happiness secured. In a most ricquent sermon upon the mecesity of a fun faith in Christ under all circumstances, the revocend gentleman again referred to the great resteman, his caim fortitude, his undisturbed view of death, and his patience during his illness, all of which was attributable to his saving loops in his God. The discourse had a most evident effect upon a crowded congregation, many of whom were moved even

to feere, although few then knew that he had already de-

to tears, although few then knew that he had already departed. The Reverend Dr. Vermilys, of the Dutch flowed church. Lebyette place also alteded to the mean approaching dissolution of the mighty statesman, in the prayer, and although he did not neution his asme the effect was whible upon his hearen. Most of the peators had not heard the melanchely intelligence of his demissable rest Sabbath the subject will be treated upon in many of our city churches.

As far as the eye could reach along the course of each river, the shins steamers and boars all had their flace at hair must. The offices of the different ferries lowered their flags to ball staff. Two flags were immediately hung out one from each wing upon the City Hall, whilst the centre of the front directly over the portion and under its stately dome dip layed a white banner with the ar zero of the city in block upon its centre. The poles subsiding the nomination becomes of the two leading candidates for the Presidential chair in every part of the city were hung with the national flag trailing downward and almost sweeping the centh. As evening approached, nothing was heard of except the loss we have sustained, preparations for general mourning, and how the mighty rent made in the constitution by Mr. Webster's death can be restored. The selempity of the Saibash was increased by the sorrow of the people and New York mourns the death of the mighty chief, with an intensity of grief not exceeded by any city in the Union.

TELEGRAPHIC

Effects in Other Cities. IN DOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1852 The death of Mr. Webster has thrown a gloom over the whole community. At eight o'clock one hundred minute guns were fired on the Common, and the bells were tolled one hour. The flags waving from the Webster Club room are draped in mourning, with the motto, "Men die, but

From an early hour till noon crowds of people were gathered in our streets, conversing of the national cafemity.

SPRINGPIELD.

Francticio, Oct. 24, 1851. In Springfield, a whig meeting was adjourned on Friday night, on account of Mr. Webster's illness, and auother large gathering of the same party, arranged for tomorrow night, has been given up.

The bells were tolled on the reception of the news this

coming, and the whig flags were shrouded with crope. The Mayor called a meeting of the inhabitants this evening, and Hampden Hall was crowded to overflowing by our citizens of all classes and parties. Mayor Rice presided, and eloquent and feeling addresses were made upon the life, character, and death of Mr. Webster, by Judge Morris, Rev IDr. Osgood and Wm. B. Calhoun. Appropriate resolutions were passed; a committee of fifty was appointed to stiend the funeral at Marchfield, and anther of five to confer with the city authorities in relation to further testimonials to the memory of the deand Geo. Eliss of the second. The meeting was a most hearty and spontaneous expression of the deep secrow of our eltizens.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24, 1852. The city is much impressed with the news of the death of Mr. Websier, and a rease of the mighty loss is felt by all. Flags were displayed at half must and draped in mourning, and the State House bells were tolled. A beautiful tribute to the character and memory of Paniel Webster, was delivered in the course of a sermen by Dr Dewey, at the Unitarian Church, this morning.

The administration has met with a serious blow in the loss of Mr. Webster. It will probably become the melan choly duty of Mr. Crittenden to supply his place in the State Department,

City Intriligence.

A RUN-AWAY House—Seniors Accident and Narrow Escare—At about half past three o'clock, yesterday (Sunday) afternoon Mr. John Brown, of No. 10 Battery place, secompasted by his friend, Mr. Archibald Croft, went to take a drive in a light one horse wagon. When they arrived in Broadway, nearly opposite the Park, the horse became sifrighted, and ran way. He made a sunden wheel into Murray street, and ran the wagon against an iron post with such violence that the poot was shattered into pieces. Both gentlemen were thrown to the ground and when taken up it was found that Mr. Brown and one of his thighs fractured, and received some bruises upon his head. Both were taken to the City Hospital where Mr. Croft soon recovered, and went away, but Mr. Brown still remains there under medical treatment.

Schools Accurants.—A boy named James Johnson, re-siding at the corner of Hames Johnson, rement.

Senova Accurates.—A boy named James Johnson, residing at the corner of Hammond and Washington streats was run down by a butcher's cart, in Jane streat near Eighth arenue, on saturday affernoon. He was taken to his home by officer Hanifer Ninth ward, and immediately attended by a surgeon who, at a inte hour entertained only slight hopes of his recovery. A young man named John Modure, a mason's apprentice, acclaentally fell from the 8fth story of a new building in Peery, near Pactory street on Suturday afternoon. He alighted upon the ground floor. He was taken up by officer Hanifer and brought to the station house of the Ninth ward, where upon examination by a doctor, it was found that he had no hones broken, but had sustained some severenternal injuries. He was conveyed to his home in Sevententh street, by the police.

MRLANCHOLY DEATH RESCLAIMS FROM INTERPREDANCE.—The police of the Fifth ward, whilst upon duly, at twelve o'cleck, on Saturday night, found the body of a young man named Lafayette Keester, lying dead in a stable, in the rear of 26 Authony street. The body was removed to the station house. The decessed, for some time was of the most dissipated habits. Corner I was was notified.

Lyarr's Body Found—Officer Smith, Fifth ward

Isrant's Boy Found -Officer Smith, Fifth ward found the body of an infant in the North river, at an early hour of yesterday morning. It is supposed the child was still born.

early hour of yesterday morning. It is supposed the civil was still born.

Fatal Accidents from Yalling at No 226 Tenth are nue, accidentally fell from a third story window to the ground, on Saturday atternoon, she sustained a fracture of the skull, from the effect of which she died in three hours. Dr. Clow attended to her, and notified Coroner Irea. The Coroner was called upon yesterday (Sunday) to held an inquest upon the body of a woman named Mary Arthur who met her death by falling down a slight of stairs, upon the night of Thur day of last week. Eliza Arthur depended—I am daughter of the deceased; upon the evening of Thursday, the 21st, at nine o'clock, she was going down stairs from the fourth story; we hear't a noise as if some one falling; I ran to the stairs, and saw my mother lying at the foot of the fourth flight, upon the landing; she was taken into a room, she was insensible, she continued so until she died, yesterday, (Saturday) at three o'clock; her head was broised and she had no use of one of her heads; she snored all the time until she died; she was a very fleshy woman, but active for her age; no person pushed her down. This testimony was corrotorated by Nancy Arthur. The jury returned a verdet of death from secidentally falling down one flight of stairs, caucing comoression of the brain and comequent taralysis of the neper extremities. Deceased was aged fifty-four years, and was a native of freshand.

Accident was a very fleshy woman but active for her aged fifty-four years, and was a native of freshand.

ged hay foor years, and was a native of Accinent. Accinent my a Rair noan Can.—A man, named Pebrelly, was partially run over by the cars of the Hadron iver Railroad. Exturdey evening, at the foot of Spring of We t streets. The man pieced over his left foot and hen he was taken in it was found that the limb warming in the most shocking manner. Officer R. Miller, inth ward, conveyed the poor fellow to the City Rostel.

GRAND ORGAN PERFORMANCE. On Saturday evening a rich treat was afforded to the lovers of sweat sounds, by the performance of Mr A. Elug, organist of Grace Church, New York, on the organ manufactured for the Roman Catholic Chapel at Albany, by

Mise Mary Ann Wheeler, who shot John Lane in Wis-comein last neek, has been examined, and stands com-mitted to take her trial for murder.

Governor Johnson of Virginia, has respited the negro girl Lucy, who was to have been hung at Richmond, on the 20thmat, for the murder of her infant child, till the 12th of November. THANESGIVING.—The Governors of Massachurette, New York, and Ohio, have appointed Thursday, the 26th day of November, to be observed as a day of public thank-giving. Thursday, November 11, has been appointed Thanksgiving day in Mains.

This bas been quite a lively political week with

Our Beston Correspondence,
Boston, Oct. 21, 1882.
Political Matters—Mr. Webster's Sickness—Con gressional Election-Sale of City Property-Dar-chester Heights-Cornhill-Madame Alboni-Modame Thillon-Mr. Laurence's Return-Wellington Meeting, &c , &c.

ne. The Atlas and the Courier, organs, respectively, of the Scott and Webster parties, have quarrelled about their parties, the duty of supporting regular nominations, and so forth, which would not be otherwise important, but that it threatens to extend the whig rupture to State affairs, and so give to the poor coalitionists a chance of maintaining their power. The Atlas announces that the defeat of General Scott must lead to the defeat of Clifford, and that opinion I find prevailing very extensively smong the whigs. Then we have had some lively democratic quarrelling. At the Essex County Convention there was a very spirited time; some being for, others against a coalition with the free soilers. There was a slight breeze in the Middlesex Convention, but it soon went down. Coalitions have been formed in both these counties. Middlesex may be carried against the whige, but many doubt it. There is such a confused state of things that some people doubt if any Senators can be elected. For instance, there are to be five Senatorial tickets in Suffolk county, viz.:—The whig, democracie, and free soil tickets, the ten hours' ticket, and "rum" ticket. It is also said that a temperance ticket will be run, and there is a report that the women's rights men will also be in the field, in the hope of catching that long promised good time, which is so slow in coming. Should there be no election of Senators in Suffelk, the coalition may come in again. It is not impaible, too, that rome of the whigs nominated for Boston representatives may be defeated. Not a few of the opponents of the Liquor law, among the democrate, in certain localities, it is said, will vote for Mr. Chifford, for Governor. In New Bedford, an announcement has been made to that effect, by a prominent member of the democratic party. On the other side, not a few whigs will vote for Horace Mann, because of his pledge to sustain the Liquor law. is such a confused state of things that some people

Mann, because of his pledge to sustain the Liquorlaw.

It was not until yesterday that it was believed that Mr. Webster was in great danger. On Tauraday afternoon, not two hours after he was first fatally attacked. I heard that he had been given up by his physicians, when I was twenty mises from

that Mr. weater was in great danger. On Tauraday afternoon, not two hours after he was first fatally attacked, I heard that he had been given up by his physicians, when I was twenty mites from Bosten; but I had heard so many reports that I would not pay any regard to it, not thinking it worth the trouble and expense of a despatch to you. Our first intelligence of an authentic character was received yesterday at 10½ A M., and threw the city into a gloom such as I have never seen equalled. The intelligence received up to eleven o'clock to day (it is now 2 P.M.) is that he cannot live an hour. I shall reserve what I have to say on the effect of his death until Monday. One has not the heart to speculate on the matter when the clay of one of the greatest of Americans is not yet cold.

The Congressional candidates of the several parties are now all in the field; including the three vacancies in the old districts, the whole number of regular candidates is forty two. Charles F. Adams has been nominated by the free soilers in No. 3, and Henry Wilson in No. 8; and they are the chiefs, respectively of the whig free soilers and the domogratic free soilers. In old No. 4 the whigs have nominated Mr. Sabine, of whom I spake to you some time since. He is the ablest man among the whole fourteen whigs in nomination; but, being a quies, unobtrusive scholar, does not make so much noise in the world as is created by many lesser men. His "History of the American Loyalists" is one of the most useful and readable contributions to our literature; and his papers in the North American Review are among the best that have appeared in it. His familiarity with the fishery question secured the nomination for him, which all his talents and acquirements in other matters could not have done. In my next letter but one, I will send you a table of the candidates for Congress, and of the votee cast in their several districts at the last election, so that those of your many readers who take an interest in the matter may clearly understand it. The ele

the matter may clearly understand it. The election will take place on the Sth of November; five days after the close of the national contest.

Madame Alboni has done well at the Melodeon, though her success has been less decided than that of some other artistes. I thought, from reading the New York Mirror's extravagant accounts of her appearance and powers, that St Cedilia had really came down to earth again; but, after all, she is only a woman, though an extraordinary one. Her success has not been such as one would infer abroad from the accounts of tickets being sold at auxtion, and all that. There is such a thing as over-doing a matter that would be well enough in itself.

Madame Thillon—La Belle Trollom—commenced an engagement at the Howard on Monday evening, to one of the finest houses ever assembled in Boston. Unfortunately, she broke down in course of the piece, in consequence of faving rentured upon the stage before having recovered fully from a severe cold. She carried on the dialogue with all her usual vivacity and knowledge of effect; but there was an end to the syren's songs for that night, to the immense regret of the crowded audience. Last night she again spicared, and seemed to be in excellent health, though some critics say her voice was a little defective.

A very valuable piece of city property was sold by auction, on Wednesday; though why it was sold, I think, would puzzle our excellent "governors" to say. This property is known as the City wharf, and as it les between Commercial wharf

I think, would puzzle our excellent "governors" to say. This property is known as the City wharf, and as it lies between Commercial wharf and Long wharf, it well deserves the title of the key of the city, bestowed upon it by the venerable purchaser. The area of the wharf, and flats that can be used for building sites, is about 61,000 square feet, while the docks measure 36,000 feet. The sale took place in Faneuil Hall, where a large growth had assembled. The first bid was \$200,000, and the bids centinued until twenty-five had been made, when the property was knocked down to Josiah Quiney. Sen. for \$411,000, which, if the statement be true that it has paid eight per centum on that sum, is but little over thirteen years purchase of the wharf. Unincy was one of our first Mayors, and probably knows our city matters better than any other bly knows our city matters better than any other person. When, therefore, in some remarks made after the sale had been completed, he civilly censured the municipal government for parting with the property, people were gratified, for the sale is not a popular act. Mr. Quincy pays \$11,000 down, and the balance in twenty equal payments, in twenty years. He avowed his readiness to give up

twenty years. He avowed his readiness to give up the property to the city, should the change be desired, on the same terms that he had bought it.

Among the changes that have been made here, none have been the subject of more lively regret than the destruction of the old revolutionary found-cations on Dorehester Heights. These fortifications were creeked by the order of Washington, in March, 1776, and, as they commanded both the town and the harber of Boston, the British had to choose between leaving the place and fighting. At first, the latter was determined upon, and troops were sent to Castle William, under Lord Percy, to make the attack; but the weather prevented an action, and the American works were in the meantime made so strong that they had become impregnable. An the American works were in the meantime made so strong that they had become impregnable. An executation was resolved upon, and carried through, since which time Boston has never seen a foreign fee, except the lefty sails of an enemy's frigate in the distance, during the war of 1812. Cooper, in his "Lineal Lincoln," makes a cantial use of Washington's movement. Dorehester Heights, therefore, had become a sort of classic ground, while the extensive and beautiful prospect from them was gratifying to the lover of nature. They were greatly visited; but they have now, like so many other things that were distinctively Bostonian, undergone the greatest changes. The Eutern hill has been cut up into streets, and has consequently underthe greatest changes. The flutera hill has been cut up into streets, and has consequently undergone a total change. The Western is the seat of the reservoir, and the remainder is being converted into a public walk, which will be very fine when completed. Many of the evidences of revolutionary labors had disappeared before these sweeping changes were made. The view still retains its beauty.

A treat change has been readured on Combill.

A great change has been produced on Combill, by the tearing down of a number of old buildings, on the sites of which have been erceted several magnificent structures. Among the places which bare disappeared to make way for this "improvement," is the old autiquarian bookstops of Burnham and Brethers, so well known to all Bestonians, and not unknown to thousands of visiters. Corn-hill is to be still further changed, and will seen be-come one of the funget streets in the oly. The Mercantile Labrary Association have notified

The Mercantile Labrary Association have notified their intention to give two series of lectures during the reason, one on Monday evenings, and the other on Wednesday evenings. General Dix, of your State, will open the Monday evening series on the 22d of November, and will be followed by a number of eminent speakers, smoop whom is sir Soulie. Mr. Cheate will open the Wednesday evening series on the 17th of November. This latter course is to contain twelve betures and two dramatic readings. Among the persons engaged from your city and visinity are Boy H. W. Beecher, E. H. Chapla, and D. K. Mitchell. The whole thing promises to be uncommonly brilliant, and will be the intellectual rendersons of the senson—what Fanny Kemble's readings were four years earlier.

Mr. Bates' liberal douation is likely to make our public library thrive, which it has not done hereionion. It is rather edd that in a city containing one hundred and fifty thousand inbabitants, overflowing with wealth, and making yeas pretensions to intellectual superiority, there should not be any place at which poor men can get what those munumified old people, the Egyptians, called the "food of the zon!"—books. Booton may be the modern Athens, but the deuce a bit does she resemble the ancient Athens, any more than does her many atmosphere resemble the beautiful skies of Helles. A stadent of humble means has a far better chance in New

York or Philadelphis, or even in some of our new sestern dides, then in Boston. Thanks to Mr. Bates, we are likely to get rid of this reandalous represeb. A proposition has been made in certain quarters, for the city to note with the Athenausa, which had received many contributions in the shape of books; but, unfortuna elv. they took the chape of pub is documents, and such like things; and the reading in that line is not so general as perhaps it should be, and it must be confessed it is rather heavy. It is said that Mr. Bates insends to present semething handsome to the town of Waymouth, where he was horn, rome sixty years since.

Mr. Lawrence is to be received here in greatstate, on his return from England, which, it is expected, will take place in the course of next week. The New England Guards, in which compagned d'édits the ex ambassador was long ago a full cornoral, will do the military honors of the occasion. People are anxious to see what Mr. Lawrence will do when he shall arrive. He has some old accounts to balance with gentlemen who prevented his nomination to the Vice Presidency in 1848, whereby he was cut off from succeeding to the Presidency; and as he is punctuality itself, y'u may depend upon it that he will pay them off, with interest.

There was a meeting of British residents of this city, ver'erday afternoon, at the office of the consul, Mr. Grattun, at which measures were taken to have an oration delivered on the life and character of the Duke of Wellington. It will be delivered on the day that shall be selected in England for the celebration of the Duke's obsequies.

The free soilers are very indignant with Mr. Sumner is not a stumper. He dunces, like the refined and gentlemanly bear in the play, "only to the genteel free soilers, except Mr. Burlingame, have done much in the way of speaking, this campaign, though they promised to do anything if Mr. Mann should be nominated.

Our Mediterranean Squadron.

Our Mediterranean Squadron,
GENOA. Oct 5, 1852.
The American Mediterranean Squadron, Commodore Stringham, is now full, and all the vessels are

The American Mediterranean Squadron, Commodore Stringham, is now full, and all the vessels are at the naval depot at Spezzia, on this coast, except the steam frigate San Jacinto, which went from Greece to Trieste, with Mr. Marsh the U. S. Minister at Constantinople, and his family. The squadron comprises the following vessels, viz:—

Frigate Cumberland, (flag ship) Capt Goldsboro'. Steam frigate Powhattan, Capt Metvin.

do. do. San Jacinto. Capt. Crabbe.

Corvette Levant, Capt. Usher.

do. St. Louis, Capt. Higham.

It is a noble fleet, in all respects worthy of the country it represents, being well appointed and well manned. The steam frigate Pownattan is probably the first war steamerafloat. It has attracted much admiration from all observers in this quarter, as in fact does the whole squadron. The Commodore, (S. H. Stringham, Esq., of Brooklyn,) is anold and accomplished officer, and though samel in stature, has the reputation of being the stoutest man in the service. He preserves the most perfect discipline.

Capt. Usher, of the Levant, is lying ill, and at

in the service. He preserves the most perfect discipline.

Capt. Usher, of the Levant, is lying ill, and at the point of death There is, I am assured, no hope of his recovery. He has been ill a long time, and the squadron will remain together until after the final result—which is boarly looked for The fleet has lost two pursers (by death and suicide) since its departure from the United States.

The Cumberland will winter at Spezzia and Genea; while the other vessels will cruise along the Mediterranean coasts with the view of displaying our flag in its chief ports. This is much more important than home readers are apt to consider it. Experience has shown that the occasional appearance of a man-of war in their ports inspires, in a remarkable degree, respect for our country. The protection and a man-or war in their ports inspires, in a remarkable degree, respect for our country. The protection and security of our commercial interests, is only a small part of the benefit which the nation derives from the presence of a well-appointed fleet in this sea.

An incident has just occurred, which is worthy of mention in this connection, as an illustration of the effect of Cuban expeditions and other foreign intervention movements in the United States upon our character abroad. For many years, our covern-

effect of Cuban expeditions and other foreign intervention movements in the United States upon our character abroad. For many years, our government has enjoyed the gratuitous use of wharves and storchouses in the port of Spezzia, by the favor of Sardinia, as a naval depot. It is decidedly, and in all respects, the best place for the purpose in the Mediterranean. The port is one of the finest in the world, and the other facilities the place affords are complete. But a project has been some time under consideration by the Sardinian government, to transfer its military and naval establishments from Genea to Spezzia, which would require it to appropriate to its own use all the privileges now so liberally accorded to our versels, and deprive us of a depot. In view of this probable result, official application was made a few days since to the Spanish government for permission to make use once more of Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca, and the request was peremptorily denied, though in other years the privilege was freely granted. And how explect further courtesy from a government whose recent gracious pardon of the surviving puseous of the late Cuban expedition seems only to have given rise to a fresh and still more formidable attempt to rob it of one of its richest possessions? All Europe naturally enough sympathises in its feelings, and it is doubtful whether any other continental power would now afford us a depot in this sea. Fortneately, unexpected circumstances have arisen, which will probably defer the occupation of Spezzia by the Sardinian goverament for some time to come, so that there is no present necessity to look for another depot for our Mediterranean forces. so that there is no present necessity to look for another depot for our Mediterranean forces
Mr. Marsh. (United States Minister at Constanti-

Mr. Marsh. (United States Minister at Constantinople,) is at present on a visit to Vienna, whither he has gone for the benefit of Mrs Marsh, whose health it is thought may be restored by the use of finiteral waters in that vicinity. The case of Rev. Dr. King, at Athens, is probably disposed of. It is understood here, that this excellent missionary in some respects misconceived his rights in his recent controversy, and that the government of Grosse was not wholly in the wrong. His imprisonment was very brief and the sentence of banishment will not be executed against him. The Doctor, I hear, has been able to accumulate some property during his long and useful residence in that capital—now combling away.

long and useful residence in that capital—now coumbling away.

Lieutenant H A. Wise, Jr., the fing Lieutenant of the squadren, left yesterday post haste for Havre, via Turin, with despatches for the United States government. He expects to meet Mrs. Wise, (a daughter of Hon Edward Everett, and now a passenger in one of the steamers from New York,) at Havre, who will accompany him back to Specia.

Among the American travellers arrived to day at Genoa, sre the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, and formerly of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, carrett for Egypt. They speak in warm terms of a recent visit to the Vaudois, the oldest Protectant community in the world, in the vicinity of Turin.

Dr. Baker, the United States Consul at Gonea.

sets out to-day for a visit to the Holy Land, on leave of ah ence for two months — Correspondence of Newbark Advertiser.

of an ence for two months — Correspondence of Netwark Advertiser.

Further interlitaence from the Firshing Ground — The Gionecster Telegraph has some further particular in relation to the gale by which several American ishing vessels were lost at Souri. Seven of the vessels reported as being let belong to Glonecster. Their value with what they had on beard at the class, could not fall their of \$25,000. They are instead to the amount of \$18,500 as will be seen below, all at the Glonecster Mathal Fishing Ciffee, except \$500 on the outlies of the John Gerra (before reported into and Genral) at the Glonecster Mathal Fishing Ciffee, except \$500 on the outlies of the John Gerra (before reported into and Genral) at the Glonecster Mathal Fishing Ciffee, except \$500 on the outlies of the John Gerra (before reported into and Genral) at the Glonecster Mathal English (in the State of Somany vessels being caught in so had a place in so hearty a blow to the fact that they have been driven out of Port Hood and the other harbors of Cage Fister, and are obliged to make the best harbors they can. This disaster may, therefore, be attributed to the British government. Several shing causely have an invalued at Glonecster this week and report continued announces to the fishermen on the part of the British cruders. On Friday, 16th, a faset of forty or fifty American vessels were detained in Port Hood are as a known by the steamer Devastation, for no other reason than because they had gone in to pass the night. The schooner Greek which fitted at Gloucester after she was repaired was relied of Mahoo on the 15th and carried into Port Hood and stripped. The Telegraph believes she belongs to the British cound in Boston. There are twenty eight vessels from Glonecster, which were in the bay on Friday, 17th, that have not been heard from since the gale. Form of them, however, were loft at Port Hood that morning and are supposed to be asfe.

The sear Paulsident — Noxt month to great

The SERT PRINCIPLE.—Next month the great Precidential battle will be fought in the United States. There is no doubt but General Pierce will be the lucky wan. The while party is divided, split up into latters. Both Scott and Pierce are the best abused men that have ever been brought forward. If the characters given of them by the respective cuposition besupapers be true, both of the Generals cucht to be sent to the State prison instead of the Precidential mandon. Strange that the greatest reseal in the country (taking the same rale as our guide) thould be placed at the head of a great matter when there are so many upright, homest man to be found. However General Washington get a little of that cauce himself.—St John N. B. Neus, Oct. 22.

Superior Court. Special Term.

Before Chiri Justice Oakley, and Hon. Judges Duer and Comppell.

ERFORTER OF DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

Co. 20.—Mr. Justice Duer was this day appointed as reporter of the court. [The late Judge Sandford filled the responsible office in addition to his other duties.]

Junes Durty. Jakimistracy. vs. Cherier Condert.—Appeal dismined and order at Chambers affirmed, with \$10 costs to abide the event.

Fally H. Tuske ode Mark J. King, and others.—Ordered, That so much of this said order as directs the delivery by the defendant to the receiver, to be appointed in pursuance of said order, of the property which he had on the 17th day of May. 1852, be, and the same is hereby, reversed, and is hereby stricken from said order, and that in all other respects the said order be affirmed, and that in occast to either party be allowed.

Listed Denison we Frederick F. Durkes, impleaded, 4c.—Judgment at special term affirmed with \$10 costs, defendants to have twenty days to answer.

Eleverer Rick, et al., to Joseph Husson, impleaded, 4c.—Metion granted with \$10 costs, impleaded, 4c.—

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

O THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD. The celebrity of this a .. k cannot be disputed, but I would thank you, as a Southern man, for space to consider whether its importance be not wholly po-litical, and not literary to is the province of art to be true to nature. A novel like the present should present facts with fidelity False assumptions ar salzehoods-not only designed to deceive, but for mest mischievous ends In the present work, it is eary to show, that fidelity to nature and to fact has been-abandoned for fidelits (if that be a principle) to prejudice and fanatistism. After abundantly proving such to be the care I will shank you to permit some consideration of the consequences to which the "extraordinary pep larry" of this book, and the current agitation of its doctrines, will inevitably lead us all.

An important incident in this work—one upon which a large portion of the superstructure is erectwhich a large portion of the superstructure is erected—is the forced sale and a paration of a child four years of age from its mother. One natrative throughout represents this species of cruelty as common in the South, as will be seen by the extracts which follow. A few words will unterly refute this malignant calumny, so often propagated in its pages. No child under ten years of age, (in some states I think under twelve) is permitted to be separated from its mether. The law of Louisiana, where Mrs. Beceber Stowe, in the enoung paragraph, represents the "real handstm gal" as having been deprived of her baby, pondes, and always did provide, that all children not over ten years of age are coaveyed with the mober, and annot be separately sold. With this fact in view, it will be curious to the reader to observe in what a devilials spirit the passages extracted below were connected by the author.

to the reader to observe in what a devilled spirit the passages extracted below were consocted by the author.

The first chapter introduces "a man of humanity," in the person of a negro trader—a class wholly despised in the South. The dramatic personages consist of this person and of Ar Shelby, the proprietor of the plantation on which the scene lies. The conversation between the two concerns the sale and transfer to the trader of Shelby's Unele Tom, and little Harry, a clidef four years of age. Talking of his class, this trader is unde to say, (page 19):—

These critters ain't like white folks, you know; they gets over things only manger right. Now, they say that this kind of trade is handen as to the feelings, but I neverfound it so. Fact is I never could do things up the way seems fellers manage the busin as. I we seem 'em as would sell and she rereceding tite and all the thme; very bad priley—domage the critich—makes 'em quite unfit for service scentimes. I knew a real handowne gal once in Orieans, as was entirely reload by this sort o' handling. The fellow that was trading to be didn't want her blood was up. I tell you she squeezed up her child in her arms, and talked, and who on real awfol. It kinder makes my blood rue cold to think on's; and when they carried coff the child, and lo ken her up, she jeet went ravin' mad, and died in a week.

Again, vol. I, p. 100. Marks, another trader, is

vin' mad, and died in a week

Again, vol. 1, p 100, Marks, another trader, is represented as Saying:

Now I bought a gal once when I was in the trade—a tight, likely wench she was too and quite considerable smart—and she had a young un that was missable siekiy; it had a crooked back or something or other, and I jest gin't away to a man that thought he'd take his chance raising on't, being it didn't cost mobina'—never thought, yer know, of the gais takin' on about it—but Lord yer oughter seen how she went on; why, re'lly, sho did seem to me to valley the chid more 'oause 'twas siekily and cross, and plagued her, and she wan't making blieve melther—cried about it, she did, and lopped 'round as if she'd lost every firm of she had. It re'lly was droil to think on't. Lord, there an't no end to women's notions.

And again, p. 101:—

And again, p. 101:-

And again, p. 101:—

Last summer, said Haley, flown on Red river, (Louisiana,) I got a gai traded off on me, with a likely lookin, and his eyes looked as bright as yours, but, come to look, I found him abone blind. Fact—he was stone blind. Wal, ye see I thought there warnt no harm in my jest passing him along and not sayin nothin, and 'd got him nicely swapped off for a keg of whiskey; but come to get him away from the gal she was jest like a tiger. So 'twas before we started and I had not young against a decition bale, like a cat, 'ketches a knife from one of the deck hands and I tell ye she made all fly for a minit, till she saw 'twan't no use and she jest turns 'round and pitches head first, young 'un and all, into the river—went down plump and never ris.

The book is full of these malicious and impossible inventions, narrested, in the form of aneedete, as incidents parallel to that on which, in a great measure, the whole story hange—the sale of the mulatochild four years of age.

But these extracts will be sufficiently suggestive to the mind of every reader, and I will pass on to other reflections.

The guarantees afforded all slaves by the laws, wherever slaves extat in this country, are wholly everlooked by this scandalous libeller, and the laws themselves made the object of her attack. On page 23, vol. 1, she says:—

themselves made the object of her access, and witnesses. Whoever visits some entains (Kentucky), and witnesses the good-humored indulgence of some masters and mistreases and the affectionate loyally of some slaves, might be tempted to dream the oft-saled poetic legend of a patriarchal institution, and all that; but over and above the seene there broods a portentous shadow—the shadow of lay. Thus she prepares her readers to resist trath, by

Thus she prepares her readers to resist train, by designating a great fact, within her knowledge—are off-fabled pectic legend"—and substitutes her institutes fections in the place of fact. The simply provisions of the law for the security of the rights of every slave are well known to Mrs Beecher Stows. But of these she takes care her readers shall known thing by any word or agency of here: For institute hy any word or agency of here: For institute hy any word or agency of here: every slave are well known to Mrs Beecher Stowe. But of these she takes care her readers shall known nothing by any word or agercy of hers: For instance, any magnitrate may compel a master to sell his slave upon proof of ill treatment; and again, no master can require his slave to work in sickness or old age, but is compelled to maintain him. I mention these as examples, showing that legislation has provided all slaves with security for a degree of comfort and enjoyment to which the peer and unfriended free hireling never attains.

I shall not quarrel with Mrs Beccuer Stowe upon questions which merely involve ker personal fastes; but it may be fruitful of benevolent reflection to quote another passage, (p. 17.) which affords us the usual description of the heroine of a novel—in this case applied to a favorite mulatres—the mother of little liarry:—

There needed only a glauce from the child so her. (the mulatres) to identify her as its mother. There was the same rich, full dark eye, with its long lashes; the rame ripples of sliky black hair. The brewn of her complexion gave way on the cheek to a perceptible flush, which decemend as the saw the gave of the strange man fixed upon her, in held and undisquired admiration. Her dress was of the nextest possible fit, and set off to advantage her finely mounded shape;—a delicately fermed hand and a term foot and unkle, &e.

If haboons could write as well as Mrs. Stowe, they would, no doubt describe their hereines in

fermed hand and a trim toot and ankie, &c.

If baboons could write as well as Mrs. Stowe, they would, no deabt, de orbe their heroines in the same language; it would be as easily applied, and be equally disgusting. But such staff as this comprises the mest innecest portions of her work; it may do what it was not accigned to do—amuse. If Southerners, or any that know those whom Mrs. Beecher Stone calls "quadreons, or mulatressee," do not smite at the paragraph quoted above, they will hardly resist doing so on rending the next— (c. 27).

The traveller in the South must clear have reserved.

hardly resist doing so on reading the next— (o. 27)

The fravelier in the South must cfree have resurked that peculiar sir of refinament, that roftness of voice and manner, which recus to many cases to be a particular gift to the quadroon and mulatio women.

This confounding of the quadroon (or quartroon) and mulatrees, on the part of Mrs. Beacher Stowe, would indicate an ignorance of her subject, of which I can find no other cridence. It will hardly do Mrs. Stowe knows that the quadroon and mulatrees are no more the same than the mulatrees and the African negrees are. She knows that the quadroon four. The latter are seldem slaves, because the child fellowing the condition of the mother, freedom is aimost invariably accomplished before so many removes. Her haroline is obviously a mulatrees.

a mulatiers.
It may be remarked that this nice "yaller" com-

a mulatiess.

It may be remarked that this sice "yalier" complexion, and the "silky" wool, result from a social abuse, which such indirectial and humane ladies as our author, contribute greatly to increase, by leveling the conditions of white and black, and inciting the "bold and undisquired admiration" of white men for nigger heroines.

The ground work of this book—that is, the sale of Uncle Tom and the child Herry to a negro trader—is of itself an impossible flatien. Not only none of Mrs. Beccher Stows a face, but no imaginative feets, could have made the surunder of these slaves to the trader at all necessary. The latter is represented as holding Shelby's promissory notes to the amount of their value. He was not a judgment or a merigage creditor; and had he been, could have reached only the proceeds of the property by a judicial proceeding. Shelby besides had other slaves, of unextraneous value to him from household considerations; so that the trader could have had no arbitrary means of reaching these particular slaves; and moreover, he could not have wanted them. One is much too old, and the other much too young, to be marketable. Yet he is represented as the owner by parchase without delivery, and as pursuing the child, after the escape, at great personal labor and expense. Every flexion should present only probabilities. But a fletion of the character of this ons, should observe the micest accuracy and fidelity to truth. False assumptions are lies, criminal in proportion as their purpose involves malice or michief.

Thus we have some idea of the basis which Mrs. Beccher Giowa has provided upon which to ball the falmous work. So little, however, can be said in a single article of reasonable length, that I conclude this by soliciting leavs to centimue the subject nanother.

HEALTH OF GOV. Thour —We are happy to announce, says the Savannah Courier, that Gov. Troup has partially recovered from his late severe attack of lilmes. A gentleman who was with him during severed days, informs us that when he left his residence the Governor was able to sit up, and would probably be out in a feeders.